#### CONGRESS SHIES AT MESSAGE

NOT LIKELY TO ADOPT MANY OF THE PRESIDENT'S SUGGESTIONS.

But He's Planning for the Future and Hopes the Next Congress Will Do Something Especially Toward an Inheritance or Income Tax-Little Comment Made

quiring mind who went to the White House shortly after the return of the President from Panama and Porto Rico asked Mr Roosevelt many questions as to matters of public interest, and to each received the answer that he would have to wait until the Fresident's annual message was laid before Congress. The visitor asked about the President's views on the inheritance

"I shall have to refer you to my message, or words to that effect, said the President The visitor made mention of a tax on incomes and got the same answer. He spoke of the ill feeling in Japan over the treatment of Japanese in California. Same answer So it went on down the list and the visitor went away from the White House with an idea in his mind that the annual message of the President covered a multitude of subjects and was as voluminous as an unabridged dictionary

When the self-same visitor obtained a copy of the message to-day he found that he was not far wrong in his conclusions as to its comprehensiveness. It fully justified, in his mind, the laughing assertion of a friend of the President who had accompanied the visitor, that race suicide, lynching, capital and labor, child labor, compulsory arbitration of labor troubles, corporations, inheritance and income tax teaching target shooting in schools, peace and righteousness all these and more topics are treated at length in the latest production of Mr. Roosevet's pen.

It was en account of the very comprehensiveness of the message that Senators and Representatives were chary of commenting on it. Many Congressmen have not hesitated heretofore to give perfunctory interviews about annual messages of Presidents. Those of the same party as the President who were willing to be quoted pronounced the document a masterful treatise that could not fail to be approved by the people, &c., while those of the opposite party declared that it was full of sophistry and failed to meet the issues presented with more etceteras.

To-day, however, there was no general disposition among those whose opinions are really worth knowing to talk for pub lication about what the President had to say. This was particularly true of Republicans who were afraid they could not commit themselves to approval of any one phase of the President's views without being

obliged to decline to comment on others.

The most striking feature of conversations with Republican leaders in Congress was the development of a strong opinion that there was no immediate prospect that that there was no immediate prospect that the national Legislature would pay any attention to the President's suggestion con-cerning the imposition of a tax on inheri-tances and incomes. The edge had been taken off the inheritance tax proposal by the President's "muck rake" speech de-livered last April at the laying of the corner-stone of the office building for members of the House and his references to curtailing the accumulation of great wealth in the the accumulation of great wealth in the speech which he delivered at Harrisburg

There was a flurry of comment after the muck rake speech and then discussion of the inheritance tax suggestion passed away. Prominent Congressmen who were questioned on the subject expressed the belief that while many bills seeking to carry out the President's ideas would be introduced this session, there would be nothing done by

it can be said emphatically, however, that the President is by no means content to let what he has to say about taxes on incomes and inher ances pass into history with the reading of his message. He does not expect to accomplish anything at the present session, which will last for three months only, but he has not lost sight of the act that his views in favor of a law giving nterstate Commerce Commission the right to fix railway rates were put forward in a tentative way at a short session in order that before the next long session was begun the country would have a chance to express

its centiments on the subject.

As a result of the development of that As a result of the development of that sentiment the recent railway rate legislation was placed upon the statute books. Mr. Roosevelt has the same purpose in mind in suggesting that a tax on incomes and inheritances would be a good thing for the United States. He hopes to see the sentiment grow in favor, and when the Sixtieth Congress assembles in I ecember, 1907, to have enough backing to secure the enactment of a law.

enactment of a law.

The other features of the message, with the exception of the emphatic statement of the Administration's position with reference to the exclusion of Japanese from San Francisco white schools, caused little com-

It was said by some Congressmen that the message was so long they had not had opportunity to read it carefully and for that reason were unwilling to predict what would be the outcome of the President's recommendations. The Philippine tariff bill will have careful consideration. The absence of any reference to tariff revision was received with joy by the standpat element in Congress. But the Massachusetts delegation and others are not asleep.

#### MESSAGE IN SIMPLE SPELLING.

And So It Will Appear in the "Record," Even if Congressional Speeches Won't.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- "The President's message will be printed as a pamphlet and in the Record as he wrote it," said Representative C. B. Landis, chairman of the Committee on Printing, "spelling and all. It appears over his signature, and as Commander of the Army and Navy he has the power to spell as he sees fit.

But when I make my speech, or any other member does so, it will appear in the Record as it has always appeared, nless Congress in the meantime shall otherwise order.

#### CONGRESS TAKES IT CALMLY.

Little Interest Shown in Either House While the Message Was Read.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. - The main event in both houses of Congress to-day was the reading of President Roosevelt's message. With the delivery of the message to the Senate and the House, printed copies of it were distributed among the Senators and Representatives, and many of them retired to cloakrooms and committee rooms to read it at their leisure. A fair representation of members remained in their scats. bowever, to pay the President the courtesy

of listening to the reading. In the course of the reading in the Senate Senator La Follette, with his pempadour bristling a little more than daual, made his first appearance on the floor this session. The galleries were fairly well filled. In the diplomatic box, Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador, listened intently to the reading. The Ambassador and two of the secretaries of his embassy were the only occupants of the diplomatic box.

The Senate was in session about three hours to-day, and all the time but about thirty minutes was devoted to reading the

message.

In the House applause from the Demo-cratic side greeted the President's first recommendation, that corporations be for-hidden to contribute to the sampaign exhidden to contribute to the sampaign ex-penses of any political party. On the whole, however, the President's message was in-

# The Gorham Company Fifth Avenue

The most comprehensive and varied collection of Silverware which has ever been displayed in New York is that now on exhibition at the Gorham Building. It includes some very important examples of the handwrought Martelé and Athenic wares fashioned exclusively by the Gorham Company. These are admirably adapted for Christmas gifts of a distinctively individual character.

There will also be found an exceptionally complete assortment of articles of gold designed for use as well as for ornament and comprising many which are not usually produced in this metal.

# The Gorham Company

Silversmiths and Goldsmiths

Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street

here was a great rush of members to there was a great rush of members to secure printed copies, but as soon as they had perused portions of particular interest to them individually they drifted out of the hall or engaged in conversation. Not more than a score paid the slightest attention after the first half hour. The House did no work beyond hearing the

And at 23 Maiden Lane

message.
Members of the Committee on Navat Affairs expressed grievous disappointment at what they term the President's back-down upon the question of naval con-

"When," said one of them. "he gets to the point of saying that he will be satis-fied with the replacing of old vessels with new ones he has reached the lowest posi-tion that can be occupied by an advocate of the navy, which heretofore he has been believed to be. I am greatly surprised as well as disappointed. Really, there does not seem to be any particular necessity if not seem to be any particular necessity if that policy is to prevail for the mainte-nance of the naval committee."

#### A HEBREW CHARITY FEDERATION Formed by Contributors, Sixteen of Whom

The annual meeting of the United Hebrew Charities organization was held last night in the United Charities Building, Twentysecond street and Fourth avenue. After the reading of the annual report by Dr. L. K. Frankel these twenty-five directors were elected: Henry Rice, who is the president of the organization; Mortimer L. Schiff, Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. Jefferson

Seligman, I. L. Adelman, Maurice Bamberger, Nathan Bijur, Sidney C. Borg, Meyer L. Cohen, Mrs. William Einstein, William Guggenheim, Louis A. Heinsheimer, Leon Kanaiky, Adolph Lewisohn, Morris Mayer, Edgar J. Nathan, Daniel Richter, Sigmund Rosenwald, V. Sidney Rothschild, William Salomon, Henry Solomon, Benjamin Stern, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Dr. Frederick L. Wachenheim and Mrs. Weinhandler, Jacob H. Schiff and Isidor Straus, made

a plea for funds for the coming year. They told of the decrease in applications for as sistance last year and pointed this out as being somewhat remarkable in view of the fact that the troubles in Russia drove Jews to these shores to the number of 147 679 Mr. Straus told of the good work that had been done during the last year by the bureau and fund established to look after the interests of women that had been described by their husbands on arciving here. Many of the husbands had been run down and sent to Jail, while others had gone back to their wives and kept their promise to

to their wives and kept their promise to support them.

After the meeting the Federation of Contributors to Hebrew Charities was established. This organization was formed by Dr. Morris Loeb of the College of the City of New York. It will have a central place or clearing house where contributions for Hebrew charities can be sent and tions for Hebrew charities can be sent and distributed among the worthy after careful investigation by agents and representatives of the organization. Adolph Lewisohn was 'elected president of this newly formed society. Dr. Julius Goldman was made vice-president, Louis A. Heins-heiner, treasurer, and Jacob H. Schiff, Isidor Straus and Daniel Guggenheim honorary vice-presidents. Sixteen men present at the meeting pledged themselves to contribute \$108,000 annually for the support of the organization.

#### The Weather.

The northeistern storm was rapidly disappear ing yesterday morning over the north Atlantic. It was followed by gale winds on the New England and Nova Scotla coasts and a rapidly rising barometer.

The centre of the high area which moved eastward behind the storm was over the Alleghany Mountains and the lower Lake regions and attendant upon it was the most decided cold waqve of the season. Zero weather covered the western part of New England and New York north of Albany,

In Utah and Nevada it was a little warmer. Light snow was falling in northern New York and in the upper Lake regions. A low area was moving up from the extreme Southwest, central over Colorado, with scattered rain.

In this city the day was clear and about 28 degrees colder in the morning; wind high northwest, diminishing during the day; average humidity as per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.23; 3 P. M., 30.22.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

WASHINGTON PORECAST POR TO DAY AND TO MORROW. For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New to day, rain in the afternoon or by night to-morrow; light variable winds, becoming east,

snow in north portion; fair to morrow, followed by rain in south portion in afternoon or by night; fresh For western New York and western Pennsylvania,

fair to-day, except snow along the lakes: snow or rain to-morrow; fresh northwest winds, becoming cast

differently received in the House. At first (ANT RI WFD) CAR SHORT 16F. federalism laid upon it at its birth in defer-Interstate Commerce Commission Has No

> Power to Improve Equipment. dressed to Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota regarding the shortage in the supply of cars, Chairman Knapp, speaking for the Intersiste Commerce Commission, stated to-day that that body "can exercise no power to compel interstate carriers to furnish adequate equipment nor are we prepared at this time to recommend specific legislation on this subject."

Mr. Knapp explained that if a given carrier unjustly discriminated between shippers in distributing its car supply the commission could probably make an enforceable order of relief, investigating a complaint and tiving the carrier a bearing. "We could perhaps award reparation for

damages resulting from failure to supply sufficient cars, but our power to do so is not altogether certain. Moreover, any award made by us in a proceeding brought for that purpose would establish only a prima facie case against the carrier in a suit brought in the Federal courts.

"Inasmuch as such a proceeding goes upon the theory of awarding damages would seem to be rather more suitable and sufficient for the aggrieved shippers to bring their suits in the courts in the first instance."

# These statements were brought out by a complaint by Senator Hansbrough of the shortage of car supply on roads traversing the Northwestern States. ROSES FOR LA FOLLETTE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. - Senator La Follette when he arrived from Wisconsin to-day found a cluster of American Beauty roses reposing on the desk in his committee room, As he shook them vigorously to divest them of the morning dew, which still clung to them, a card fell to the floor. Picking it up the Senator was surprised to read the in-scription: "From your sincere admirer, Joseph W. Babcock."

Then he marvelled, for in his waistcoat

pocket was a newspaper clipping in which Representative Babcock was quoted as

La Follette is the biggest demagogue in La Follette is the biggest demagogue in United States to-day." The junior the United States to-day." The junior Senator recalled that he had once said, apropos of Babcock: "I'll get that fellow before I am through," and he takes a measure of credit to himself for the fact that his speeches against Babcock had contributed the latter's recent defeat.

The Senator paused thoughtfully to-day, and then remembering that the Senate was full of wags, concluded that one of them had abstracted the card of the real donor and substituted the Babcock felicitous greeting. the card of the real donor and

Cousins New Head of Foreign Affairs, WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. - Speaker Cannon to-day appointed Representative Cousins of Iowa chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, vice R. R. Hitt, deceased, and kepresentative Lowden of Illinois Mr. Hitt's successor to the vacancy on the comber of the committee.

Current and Durand White House Guests. WASHINGTON, Dec.4. -- Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, and Lord Curzon of England were guests of the Presi-dent at luncheon to-day.

#### Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON. Dec. 4.- These army orders were issued to-day:

Capt. Elmer W. Hubbard, Artillery, from general hospital, Washington, to Fort Monroe for examination for promotion.

Capt. Cromwell Stacey. Twenty-first Infantry, relieved as Major of Philippine scouts, and to join ris regiment.

Apt. Clyde S. Ford, assistant surgeon, from nedical supply depot, New York City, to this City, hence to Manila.

Major Charles G. Treat, Artillery, detailed for service in the Inspector-General's department vice Major Edwin St. J. Greble, Artillery, reflexed. Capt. Samuel E. Smiley, Fifteenth Infantry, edited as acting quartermaster in Cuba, to join its regiment. reflected as acting quartermaster in Cuba, to Johns regiment.
These assignments of officers recently promoted: Majors Benjamin W. Atkinson, from Sixth Infantry to Fourth Infantry, Benjamin W. Purssell, to Eighteenth Infantry; Fielder M. M. Beall, from Folird Infantry to Twenty-eighth Infantry; Gny Cariton, from Phirteenth Cavalry to Fourth Cavalry, and Thomas B. Dugan, from Twelfth Cavalry to Fourth Cavalry.

These navy orders were issued: Licut. S. Cox, Jr., from the New Jersey to home Licut. S. Cox. Jr., from the New Jersey to nome and wait orders. Ensign R. A. Koch, to navy yard, Norfolk, and to the Minnesota. Medical inspector J. E. Gardner, to the Charles-Ensign R. A. Roch, to navy yard, Norfolk, and to the Minnesota.

Medical inspector J. E. Gardner, to the Charleston as fleet surgeon of Pacific squadron.

Surgeon M. F. Gates, from the Charleston to the Chicago.

Surgeon A. R. Altred, from paval station, Cavite, to home and wait orders.

Surgeon C. Liddle, from the Chicago to naval training station, San Francisco.

Surgeon D. N. Carpenter, from the Raleigh to naval station, Cavite.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. B. Smith, from naval training station, San Francisco, to the Faleigh.

Paymaster C. Conard, to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Washington

#### ENGLISH PRESS ON MESSAGE.

IS IT REFORM OR REVOLUTION?

ASKS THE "DAILY NEWS."

Papers Generally Dwell on Hindrances the Federal System to Solution of Modern Problems -Anti-Japanese Feeling a General Symptom-Lynching

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Dec. 5.-The dominant note of a majority of the editorials on the message of President Roosevelt is recognition of the novement of the im ense conflicting forces which Itax the Government of the United States at the present day. The struggle between capital and labor, embodied for the moment in the trust problem and race antagonism as visualized by the anti-Japaneseism in the West and antinegroism in the South, are the features which attract the greatest notice here.

The Radical Dail; News, heading its editorial "Reform or Revolution?" says the message is a remarkable sign of the times. "Never in any recent period," it says, "were events so manifestly hurrying men into fresh courses, the end of which no man can foresee. In all Arvan nations industrial revolution is heaping up wealth into great accumulations. Fapital and labor are organizing into hostile corporations. Military preparations challenge a fierce longing

for peace and international amity.
"Wide discontent tortures the obscure millions at the basis of society. America here confronts the same menace as Europe The President appears to-day as wreetling with forces which he can comprehend but cannot control. Mr. Roosevelt diagnoses the situation with a most startling clearness. In agile phrases he attempts to steer between revolt against the insolence of wealth and fear of anarchy and social-

Reviewing what it particularly describes as the President's campaign against multimillionaires, the News says it is indicative of recognition of a condition of unstable equilibrium. All the world, it says, recognizes the same condition, and all the world is seeking after the cure. That problem and its remedy is going to provide for both Europe and America the keynote of politics the twentieth century.

The Conservative Standard says: "Moderate as are the President's aims they involve changes which to many of his fellow citizens will seem almost revolutionary." Discussing the conflict between the Federal and State Governments in reference to education, taxation, marriage laws, control of trusts and race antagonism, it says that far sighted observers have long seen that the United States has outgrown its cradle and is face to face with insistent modern problems.

It moves uneasily under the fetters of ence to the historical necessities of the moment, yet the conservative sentiment of the most conservative people on earth chisters round the Constitution and the doctrine of State rights, and if the economic and social reforms that Mr. Roosevelt desires depend upon a drastic reconstriction of the political system, the prospect of their realization appears somewhat remote.

The Liberal Tribune, speaking of anti-Japaneseism, says: "If Mr. Roosevelt were to attempt to carry out all the threats contained in his message he might raise a grave issue. The worst of this crisis is that it is but a symptom of the general uneasiness which the growth of Japanese influence is begetting in all white communities within their sphere of expansion.

The Telegraph also dwells on the great difficulty in which the Federal Administration is placed in attempting to force individual States to observe the nation's treaty obligations. It says it remains to be seen how the Pacific States will take the plainly expressed intention of the President to override the cherished prejudices if Congress will forge the weapon for him

#### NATIONAL RED CROSS OFFICERS. Secretary Taft Again Elected President -Devine Tells of San Francisco Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-At the annual meeting of the American National Red Cross here to-day the following officers were With Babcock's Card-Some Wag of the elected for one year.

President, William H. Taft, Secretary of War; treasurer, Charles H. Keep, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; counsellor, James B. Reynolds, Assistant Secresellor, James B. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; secretary, Charles L. Magee; board of consultation, Brig.-Gen. Robert M. G'Reilly, Surgeon-General U. S. A.; Surgeon-General P. M. Rixey, U. S. N.; Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

The meeting to-day listened to Dr. John T. Devine, who was in charge of the Red.

T. Devine, who was in charge of the Red Cross work in San Francisco, tell of his experiences and the conditions in that city.

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY MEETS Elects Officers and Fixes the Date for Its Annual Dinner.

The New England Society at its 101st annual meeting last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel reelected the following officers: Austin B. Fletcher, president. Morris K. Jesup, first vice-president; Seth Low, second vice-president; George Wilson, secretary, and Charles C. Burke, treasurer, Charles N. Vilas, William R. Richards, D. D. Charles A. Coffin and James D. Perkins were elected directors to serve until 1911. The society will celebrate the 101st anniversary of its organization and the 286th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at its dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on

WHAT THE CRIB PAID SCHMITZ.

#### Manager Swears Mayor's Brother Got 8957.50 a Week Profits. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4 .- The Grand Jury

to-day took up the Municipal Crib. Paul Heudried, former manager of the place, but now of Seattle, swore that he had managed the Crib from the time it opened until fire destroyed it.

He declared that the owners were Herbert Schmitz, Emilio Laestreto, the lawver Billy Finnegan and Joe Michael. Schmitz paid nothing for his share, but was looked to for protection. He said the bar paid all expenses, so that the revenue of \$3,840 a week from the women was clear profit, of which Herbert Schmitz drew down \$657.50

#### Poor Eyesight

may come from the use of coffce. Before getting glasses, quit coffee and use well-made

"There's a Reason"



HALE DESK CO. 15 STONE ST., next Produce Exchange

The Best

Lawyers,

Bankers,

Brokers.

Office Furniture

Merchants and

all Business Men

A CARUSO BROTHER-IN-LAW Was in the Monkey House Dec. 18, 1908

-Looks Like the Tenor, Too. Signor Caruso and his friends have just made public an incident bearing on the arrest of the tenor in Central Park which was to be brought forward at the trial but was suppressed for some reason. Policeman Cain after the arrest alleged that he had ejected the singer from the monkey house on December 18, 1905. This statement was printed on the Sunday following the Friday on which Signor Caruso was arrested.

"At 8 o'clock on the day the claim of the policeman appeared in the newspapers. Signor Caruso told THE SUN reporter, " was called up on the telephone by my brother-in-law, who lives in Monteler. He has always been said to resemble me very strongly. He had read in the newspapers of a man who was ejected from the monkey house on on the 18th of December, and came to tell me that he was the person who had got into trouble that day, and had evidently been mistaken for me.

Then Signor Caruso told of the adventure which had been befallen Antonio Guracati of Montclair. He had come to visit his of Montclair. He had come to visit his brother in-law, who last year lived at 56 West Fifty-seventh street, on a date which was impressed on his mind by what subsequently happened. The servant told him that Signor Caruso was not expected home until 6 o'clook. As it was only 4, Signor Guracati went up to the park to spend the time. He looked about him in the monkey house for a while and started for the entrance just as a woman was preparing entrance just as a woman was preparing

to go out.
"He reached forward to open the door for "He reached forward to open the door for her." Signor Caruso told The Sun reporter, "and as he did so three boys hehind him suddenly rushed toward the door. They struck him and he bumped into the woman ahead of him before he could stop himself. She turned and looked at him. He apologized and explained, and the two left the monkey house. Then an officer came up to my brother-in-law and told him to wait while he spoke to the woman.

"Did that man insult you?" he asked her.
"Not at all, she answered. "He was pushed into me and apologized."

"It must have been this incident that was

pushed into me and apologized."
"It must have been this incident that was in the mind of the policeman when he arrested me, if, indeed, he had any grounds to say that I had been there before and had been ejected by him. My brother-in-law and I are so much alike that we are frequently taken for one another. He said he understood the situation the minute he read of Cain's story."
Signor Caruso said he did not know why this story had not been told at the trial, as he had repeated it to both Mr. Conried and his lawyers.

LACEY OF IOWA HAS A JOBA So Isn't Worrying, Just Like the Swede Who Worked for Jim Hill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-Representative Lacey of Iowa, who will retire from Congress March 3 next, is not concerned respecting the movement to make him Commissione of the General Land Office at the expiration of his service in the House.

Ten times," he said, "I have been nomi

nated by acclamation for Congress in my district, and eight times I have been elected Before my first race the Republicans had not received a majority for twelve years. It has always been a close district, my pluralities having averaged about 1,200.
"In all these years I have maintained my law practice, for one thing, because of the fear that I might come to be a political pauper, so that now I am in the condition of the Minnesots Swede asked by a Salvation Army pleader: 'Don't you want to work for Jesus?' 'No.' was his response, 'Aye ban got a yob wit' Yim Hill.'"

Japan Withdraws Troops.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The Foreign Office in Pekin has informed Mr. Rockhill, the American Minister there, that in accord ance with the first article of the treaty of the Japanese troops have been withdrawn from Hsin-Min-Fu (or Tun) and that place has been opened to international trade

#### Winslow -Foster.

The wedding of Miss Emily Foster and Kenelm Winslow took place yesterday afternoon, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street. The Rev. Herbert Shipman performed the seremony at 3:30 o'clock, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel. The bride was given away by her father, Albert E. Foster. She was attended by Miss Constance Pratt as maid of honor. The Misses Gertrude Greene, Cecily Sheldon, and Deborah Brock of Philadelphia were bridesmaids. Carroll D. Winslow assisted his brother as best man, and Philip Gordon Birckhead, Chalmers Wood, Jr., John Hone Auerbach and Fenwick Beekman were ushers. noon, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest

Beaver Fur Coats,

Fur-Lined Coats,

# Herald Saks & Company Square

FOR WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

A Most Important Sale of Tailored Suits for Women & Misses TOGETHER WITH

## Street, Tourist and Evening Coats

At One-third to One-half Less Than Regular Prices.

For the most part they are manufacturers' sample garments of a high grade. To them we have added the garments from our regular stock of which we have but two or three of a style. Collectively, the sale affords 400 suits and coats in the models. which are in greatest demand.

#### Such Are the Suits:

The most recently designed long, short and medium length coat models of broadcloth, cheviot and velvets, in black and a variety of colors, together with fancy mixtures, checks, stripes and plaids in mannish fabrics. Quite a number of the models are designed specifically for the service of misses and, small women.

#### Such Are the Coats:

Long and short models of black broadcloth. silk-velour, silk-broadtail and cheviot, for street and semi-dress service.

Elaborate Evening Coats of broadcloths and velvets, in white and delicate colors, in long loose-fitting models, many of which are elaborated with fine laces and braids.

Tourist Coats of mannish fabrics, in a variety of loose-fitting, semi-fitted and tight-fitting

The entire collection of garments will be offered at the following prices, which are fully one-third to one-half less than regular.

#### THE SUITS:

Regularly \$25.00, \$27.50, \$29.50, \$35.00; at \$19.00 Regularly \$37.50, \$39.50, \$45.00, \$48.50; at \$23.50 Regularly \$50.00, \$55.00, \$68.00, \$75.00; at \$35.00

THE COATS: Regularly \$19.50, \$22.50, \$25.00, \$27.50; at \$14.75 Regularly \$29.50, \$32.50, \$35.00, \$37.50; at \$19.50

Regularly \$39.50, \$42.50, \$45.00, \$48.00; at \$24.50 Regularly \$50.00, \$55.00, \$58.00, \$65.00; at \$33.50

# The White Furs for Women

We are more than astonished to find that most of the furriers have not had the acumen to foresee the demand for white furs, such as fox and ermine.

We are more than satisfied to know that our stock of such furs is as great in its diversity and extent as the general demand would incline us to have it-especially

at the following prices: White Fox Muffs \$24.50, \$30, \$45 White Fox Neckpieces ..... \$24.50, \$30, \$42.50 White Fox Sets \$75 and \$125 Pillow Muff with natural head and brush and scorf with head and two toils. \$29.50, \$35, \$45, \$60, \$75, \$110, \$120 Ermine Muffs

Neckpieces \$22.50, \$27.50, \$45, \$65, \$85, \$105, \$148

Ermine Sets Large fancy muff, clabs rated with chiffon and laces and large showl neckpiece

### trimmed to match

CHINCHILLA FURS have found themselves in exceptionally high favor for general service. We present:

Chinchilla Muffs \$37.50, \$45, \$55, \$78, \$110, \$125 Chinchilla Neckpieces.\$27.50, \$32.50, \$45, \$60, \$95, \$148 Chinchilla Sets \$385 and \$450

Large pillow muffs and 20 skin scarfs to match.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR IT.

#### Fur Automobile Garments for Men & Women

The greater the demand the less are we inclined to let our stock exhaust itself. To-day, as at the advent of the season, you will find our stock of fur automobile garments to be all that your taste, needs and the limitations of your purse, can demand.

How else do you suppose we could maintain our position. which demands that at all times we maintain the biggest and most exhaustive stock of Everything for the Autoist but the Auto, in all the world?

If the price be a factor in your selection of a garment, we can give you as strong an argument along those lines as any of them-perhaps stronger.

Fur and Fur-Lined Coats for Men Fur and Fur-Lined Coats for Women Manchurian Dogskin Fur Coats. \$12.50 to \$35 Manchurian Dogskin Fur Coats. \$25 to \$45 \$45 to \$250 Russian Pony Fur Coats, \$50 to \$225 Raccoon Fur Coats. Russian Calf Fur Coats, \$30 to \$75 China Cat Fur Cocts. \$50 to \$75 \$47.50 Australian Opossum Fur Coats, \$47.50 Australian Opossum Fur Coats, Wombat Fur Coats, \$35 to \$75 Caracu! Fur Coats, \$75 to \$850 \$135 to \$200 Mink Fur Coats, Beaverized Nutria Fur Coats, \$500 to \$1,200 \$550 to \$750 Russian Pony Fur Coats. \$75 to \$175 Broadtail Fur Coats,

\$250 to \$400 Wombat Fur Coats,

\$25 to \$150 Fur-Lined Coats,

Saks & Company

33d to 34th St.

\$75 to \$250

\$35 to \$75